DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 241 032 IR 050 640

AUTHOR	Lavo, Barbara, Comp.
TITLE	Resource Sharing: A Necessity for the '80s.
INSTITUTION	Library Association of Australia, Sydney.; New Zealand Library Association, Wellington.
PUB DATE	23 Jan 81
NOTE	61p.; Papers of a Seminar (Christchurch, New Zealand, January 23, 1981).
AVAILABLE FROM	The Librarian, New Zealand Educational Institute, P.O. Box 466, Wellington, New Zealand ($3.00 per copy postpaid).
PUB TYPE	Collected Works - Conference Proceedings (021) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Cataloging; *Databases; Foreign Countries; Interlibrary Loans; Library Acquisition; *Library Cooperation; National Libraries; *Online Systems; *Shared Services; *Special Libraries
IDENTIFIERS	*Australia; Document Delivery Service; *New Zealand; Resource Sharing

ABSTRACT

Papers presented at a 1981 seminar on library resource sharing covered topics related to Australasian databases, Australian and New Zealand document delivery systems, and shared acquisition and cataloging for special libraries. The papers included: (1) "AUSINET: Australasia's Information Network?" by Ian McCallum; (2) "Australia/New Zealand Shared Resources" by Grahame Jackson; (3) "Roads Data Bases in Australia and New Zealand: ARRD (Australian Road Research Documentation), IRRD (International Road Research Documentation), and LASORS (Literature Analysis System--Office of Road Safety)" by Sherry Quinn; (4) "SIRIS (Scientific and Industrial Research Information System): A Progress Report" by Paul Szentirmay; (5) "The Current Situation in New Zealand Social Science Data Bases" by Barbara Lavo; (6) "Need for Australasian Data Bases" by Rosemary Smith; (7) "Australian Earth Sciences Information System (AESIS)--A National Referral System for the Geosciences" by Des Tellis; (8) "Roads Data Bases in Australia and New Zealand: Document Back-up" by Sherry Quinn; (9) remarks on national library document delivery services by Beth Stone and Aileen Claridge; (10) "Shared Acquisition and Cataloguing for Special Libraries" by Keith Davidson; and (11) "Co-operative Cataloguing in the Australian Capital Territory: A Network Called NEL (Network of Education Libraries)" by Barbara Mays. (ESR)

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RESOURCE SHARING

A NECESSITY FOR THE '80s

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23 January 1981

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FOREWORD

The title of this post conference seminar "RESOURCE SHARING - A NECESSITY FOR THE '80s" is an appropriate reflection of the spirit in which the first joint conference of the library associations of Australia and New Zealand was held in Christchurch from January 19-23, 1981. More appropriately still, this title reflects the basic philosophy of special librarianship as applied to a whole new range of resources made accessible by developments in computerisation and telecommunications.

That resource sharing is equally valid in data base creation as in improved accessibility to those data bases was amply shown in the first session "AUSTRALASIAN DATA BASES" where the groundwork was laid for fruitful discussions on Trans-Tasman co-operation. Acknowledging the increased demand for document supply as a consequence of improved documentation, the second session "DOCUMENT BACK-UP" provided us with an insight into the responsibilities accepted by two data base producers as well as the responses of both national libraries. The third session "SHARED ACQUISITION AND CATALOGUING FOR SPECIAL LIBRARIES" gave us an opportunity to share in the lessons learned and the problems inherent in this very different type of resource sharing.

These papers have been informally compiled by Barbara Lavo on behalf of the Special Libraries Section for the benefit of Section members who were unable to attend.

Barbara Lavo
compiler

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RESOURCE SHARING - A NECESSITY FOR THE '80s

Seminar organised by the New Zealand Library Association Special Libraries Section and the Library Association of Australia Special Libraries and Information Science Sections, Christchurch, New Zealand, 23rd January 1981.

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AUSINET: Australasia's Information Network?

IAN McCALLUM

AUSINET exists to provide rapid and precise access to millions of references to conference proceedings, books, journals, newspapers and other materials. And for those not satisfied with the coverage of existing information sources, AUSINET supports both online and off-line data base creation. The computer it uses is described as an IBM 370/155 with 3 MB of real memory. BRS/STAIRS is the file searching sub-system and this runs under CICS within MVS/JES2/BTAM. 1800 million characters of online disc storage are allocated to 12 Australian and three overseas data bases. To provide national and international access, AUSINET's computer is linked to one of Australia's largest public access telecommunications networks. Most users connect to AUSINET at local call rates using multi-purpose terminals via telephone or data lines. Charges are based on usage and range from $A15-$35 per connect hour. Additional royalty charges ranging from $A4-$A15 per connect hour are levied by some file providers. The computer system is owned and managed by ACI Computer Services while the data bases are leased to ACI by their creators. AUSINET complements its data base creation and interrogation facilities with documentation and training services. From its beginnings in 1977 as a joint venture between ACI and a consortium of academic libraries co-ordinated by the National Library of Australia, AUSINET has evolved into a proprietary service with 130 customers. State user groups monitor ACI's performance and make substantial contributions to service enhancements and general forward planning.

The tables which follow provide an overview of AUSINET usage and users for the 12 months ended November, 1980.

In 1981 AUSINET will concentrate on providing services from Australian and, given the will, from New Zealand data bases. ACI has recently signed an agreement with the U.S. System Development Corporation to represent its ORBIT search service in Australia and New Zealand and this will permit AUSINET to focus on building and searching Australasian files without hindering access to popular international services. The Australasian component of AGRIS, an international agricultural data base, plus Australian Renewable Energy Resources have already been received from CSIRO and will be the first new files for 1981. Additional non-bibliographic and numeric data bases are already on the slips for mid-year launching.

AUSINET RETROSPECTIVE - DECEMBER 1979 - NOVEMBER 1980

1. CONNECT MINUTES PER DATABASE

FILE	% OF TOTAL CONNECT
ERIC	34
ANB	11
SSCI	8
APAIS	8
IRRD	7
NTIS	5
ARRD	4
COMPENDEX	4
ASI	3
AEI	3
PRIVATE	2
DUMY	2
* CHEM ABS	2
* AESIS	1
AAHI	1
AUSTRE	.75
INSPEC	.75
HDEG	.75
METADEX	.75
ABUS	.5
WEST	.5
* LASR	.5
BISA	.5
	100

* LESS THAN 12 MONTHS' AVAILABILITY

TOTAL CONNECT - 5051 HOURS

II. USAGE BY FILE SOURCE

SOURCE	% OF TOTAL CONNECT
AUSTRALIA	37.5
US/EEC	62.5
	100

III. WEIGHTED USAGE BY SOURCE

SOURCE	% OF TOTAL CONNECT
AUSTRALIA	37.5
US/EEC	21.5
ERIC	34
IRRD	7
	100

IV. USAGE BY BROAD SUBJECT

GROUP	% OF TOTAL CONNECT
SOCIAL SCIENCES (ERIC, SSCI, AEII, AAHI)	46
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (IRRD, NTIS, ARRD, COMP, ASII, CHEM, AESI, ASTR, INSP, METX, LASR)	28.75
MULTI-DISCIPLINARY (ANB, APAI, PRIVATE, DUMY, HDEG, ABUS, WEST, BISA)	25.25
	100

V. USAGE BY BROAD USER CATEGORY

USER CATEGORY	% OF TOTAL CONNECT
GOVERNMENT	45
ACADEMIC	39
BUSINESS	16
	100

VI. COMPOSITION OF USER GROUP BY BROAD CATEGORY - DECEMBER 1980

USER CATEGORY	% OF TOTAL USERS
GOVERNMENT	40
ACADEMIC	34
BUSINESS	26
	100

AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND SHARED RESOURCES

by
G.L. Jackson

It is well known that technological developments over the past 15 years in the field of computers and electronics have made an enormous impact on the technology for storing, retrieving, transmitting and disseminating information.

Countries such as the U.S.A., France, U.K. and Japan have invested large amounts of capital in the development of industries based on this new technology e.g. Lockheed. While we in Australia and New Zealand may not be able to compete directly in all facets of this area, we do have certain advantages that allow us to exploit the new technology very effectively. One such is our potential for collaboration. We have efficient telecommunications systems; national computer networks, and small homogeneous populations; with high levels of scientific and technological competence. And, as it has been shown elsewhere, collaboration is essential in the development of information systems and in their use through networks.

Having stated that collaboration is essential it should also be stated that collaboration must make economic sense, ie collaboration just for the sake of collaboration is doomed. If there are easily foreseeable economic or political reasons which will inhibit collaboration and lead to the breakdown of linkages then these signs should be heeded.

Enough however, of these negative thoughts. I think Australia and New Zealand have good opportunities for collaboration in many scientific and technical areas where mutual assistance poses no threats or problems but the possibility of great gains. Despite these opportunities the list of present collaborations is small.

If we consider firstly an area where a start has been made, ie renewable energy resources and the CRRERIS system.

CRRERIS is the Commonwealth Regional Renewable Energy Resources Information System. It is an information network incorporating Commonwealth countries in the Asian and Pacific regions, with the objective of facilitating information transfer among these countries in the field of renewable energy resources.

Operations

The first task of CRRERIS (which started operation in January, 1980) is the development of a computer-based bibliographical data base providing references to publications originating in Member Countries and relating to all aspects of renewable energy resources, together with the establishment of a document clearing-house. The role of the Liaison Centres in the Member Countries will be the identification of documents, and the provision of a copy of each, together with indexing information, to the Network Centre for processing. The data base (constructed and operated on similar lines to the Australian Renewable Energy

Resources Index, ARERI) will be used to produce a published index Commonwealth Regional Renewable Energy Resources Index (CRRERI). The first issue of CRRERI will appear early in 1981. Documents indexed in CRRERI will be available to Member Countries from the clearing-house, preferably in microfiche format. The data base will be used also for the rapid retrieval of information in any required assembly. A copy of the full data base will be made available to Member Countries having the facilities to process it.

New Zealand and CRRERIS

The New Zealand Liaison Centre is the Science Information Division of DSIR headed by Mr J.G. Gregory.

New Zealand is providing input to the first issue of CRRERI, most of which is coming from the Geothermal Bibliography.

New Zealand is cooperating in many ways e.g. providing details of wind and biogas research to be passed on to a UNESCO information consolidation and analysis unit in India; helping to provide answers to queries put by Pacific CRRERIS Liaison Centres on such topics as standards for photovoltaic panels, legislation for the control of stills for small scale production of ethanol; providing suggestions for information to be distributed in RENEWS (the CRRERIS Newsletter) and by providing constructive suggestions at the Heads of Liaison Centres meeting held in Melbourne in August 1980.

CSIRO has for some time enjoyed very good relations with the Science Information Division and their enthusiasm and cooperation with respect to CRRERIS is much appreciated.

New Zealand enquiries about CRRERIS should be directed to Mr Gregory. Also there are copies of a leaflet outlining CRRERIS and its activities available at the front desk.

Another area where collaboration is being discussed is the area of geology. Des Tellis of the Australian Mineral Foundation has previously described AESIS (Australian Earth Science Information System) and I am sure he will be pleased to discuss it again later this morning. Data from Papua New Guinea is already included in AESIS and I believe Des leaves the Conference to undertake discussions relating to the inclusion of New Zealand material in AESIS.

Both the AESIS and CRRERIS data bases are maintained and produced on CSIRONET and will be available on AUSINET in 1981.

The international agricultural data base AGRIS is another example of a collaborative effort in which both Australia and New Zealand participate. In return for collecting and indexing agricultural literature each country receives a magnetic tape containing the cumulated literature of all contributing countries. CSIRO offers a current awareness service on the full AGRIS tape and will mount AGRIS (Australia) on AUSINET early this year.

Other areas in which collaboration between Australia and New Zealand is possible include transport, marine science and the environment.

Factual Data Bases

The collaboration discussed to date deals with bibliographic systems. CSIRO produces some factual data bases as well e.g. Scientific and Technical Research Centres in Australia (STRC) and Australian Scientific Societies and Professional Associations (ASSAPA).

While STRC is used as a data base directory to locate sources of expertise in Australia, ASSAPA is distributed only as a printed or fiche copy.

A New Zealand publication 'Directory of Australian Associations' has become available covering the same ground as ASSAPA. If this continues CSIRO will cease production of ASSAPA and divert the resources involved into other collaborative ventures. I have found out this week that the publisher has packed up and moved to Queensland and the future of the publication may be in doubt.

Numeric Data Bases

CSIRO offers services on a series of numerical data bases i.e. Thermodata, Mass Spectra, Crystaldata and New Zealand offers, to my knowledge at least, a service on Crystaldata. However, our experience seems to indicate that the desire for collaboration with these files is less than with bibliographic files. Indeed people seem more willing to share a subscription to such files if they can each have a copy of the data base on which to do their own thing.

Publishing

Before leaving Australia I had a brief discussion with Mr Basil Walby, the CSIRO Editor in Chief, responsible for the 'Australian Journals of ..' series relating to the concept of an 'Australian and New Zealand Journal of ..' series. Apparently this has been raised from time to time, but little has resulted except that two of the journals now have permanent New Zealand representatives on the Board of Standards.

So much for the areas of potential cooperation. The software exists on CSIRONET for building data bases. The possibility of producing New Zealand data bases or extending existing data bases on CSIRONET by adding New Zealand data is a reality e.g. someone collects data on, say, scientific and research centres in New Zealand, codes it and sends it to Melbourne. This can then be added to our data for processing, maintained for on-line searching on CSIRONET and/or AUSINET and used to produce printed and/or fiche productions either on the combined data or subsets.

As my time is now gone I would like to finish with three proposals for the information/library community -

(a) that we determine those fields of common Australian/New Zealand interest that lend themselves to collaborative data base development

(b) that we take action to set-up or participate in schemes for identifying and indexing information for Australian/New Zealand data bases

and (c) that we TAKE THESE ACTIONS NOW.

ROADS DATA BASES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: ARRD, IRRD, LASORS

SHERREY QUINN

INTRODUCTION

The two specialist Australian data bases which are important information sources for road researchers and practitioners are Australian Road Research Documentation (ARRD) and Literature Analysis System - Office of Road Safety (LASORS).

The most important source of road research information is the International Road Research Documentation (IRRD) data base, which contains a significant amount of Australian material.

Both ARRD and IRRD are the result of successful co-operative ventures. This paper discusses features of the data bases and their potential as sources of information for New Zealand users.

AUSTRALIAN ROAD RESEARCH DOCUMENTATION

ARRD is the machine-readable version of *Australian Road Index* (ARI), which is a comprehensive index of literature relevant to roads, road technology, road transport, road use and related subjects by Australians or about Australia. ARRD/ARI includes entries for reports, monographs, theses, standards, conference papers, journal articles, etc., and particular emphasis is placed on identifying and recording unpublished material. The ARRD data base is the result of an important co-operative enterprise which began in 1970, and involves the Australian Road Research Board (ARRB) and Australian State and Commonwealth government authorities. A subset of ARRD forms, with additional information on research-in-progress, Australia's national input to the IRRD data base. The background and development of ARRD is well documented (Bays 1977, 1979 ; Bays and Staindl 1979).

ARRD 1977 to date is available daily for on-line searching on AUSINET, the Australian Information Network, which is run by ACI Computer Services, Clayton, Victoria and has more than 110 participants, including two in New Zealand.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS SYSTEM - OFFICE OF ROAD SAFETY

LASORS is created by the Commonwealth Department of Transport's Office of Road Safety (ORS) using CSIRO computing facilities. It is the catalogue of literature held by ORS and therefore lists both Australian and overseas material, carefully selected on the basis of its evaluative or innovative content. A road safety thesaurus has been developed by ORS to provide subject terms for indexing purposes. It is available daily on AUSINET.

LASORS covers all aspects of road safety, and safety literature which, though not directly concerned with roads, may be of interest to road safety researchers. It includes material on epidemiology, human factors, methodology, biomechanics, statistics, trauma, medical aspects, psychology, sociology, policy, communications, drug and alcohol use, automotive engineering, vehicle testing, impact simulation, traffic engineering and evaluation methods.

OTHER AUSTRALIAN DATA BASES

While ARRD and LASORS are the major Australian bibliographic information resources for road research and practitioners there are a number of other useful data bases covering related subject areas, such as earth sciences, urban studies, science and technology.

The Australian Transport Literature Information System (ATLIS), which is being developed by the Bureau of Transport Economics on behalf of the Australian Department of Transport will be useful to the transport community. ATLIS will index reports, papers, articles, etc. relevant to all modes of transport in Australia and may therefore have some overlap with ARRD in the road transport area. ATLIS at present exists only in the form of a trial data base of some 82 documents on AUSINET.

A companion data base to ATLIS, to be called Australian Transport Information Directory (ATID), will list sources of statistical information relevant to transport studies. The BTE has however done little work on this recently as most effort is being directed to the implementation of ATLIS.

INTERNATIONAL ROAD RESEARCH DOCUMENTATION

The most important source of bibliographic information for road researchers is the IRRD data base. IRRD contains information in the roads and road transport fields with emphasis on innovative or internationally relevant work. It is sponsored by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Road Research Programme and is an example of international co-operation in documentation in that contributions are made by 18 countries, including Australia. Material from other countries is also included in IRRD through the exchange arrangements which exist between IRRD, TRIS and ICTED. TRIS is the Transportation Research Information Service of the U.S. Transportation Research Board, and ICTED is the International Co-operation in the Field of Transport Economics Development system of the European Conference of Ministers of Transport. These systems exchange information in machine-readable form and the arrangement ensures that IRRD is comprehensive in its coverage of the roads and road transport literature.

ARRD/IRRD AVAILABILITY IN NEW ZEALAND

During 1980 the New Zealand Post Office and the Australian Overseas Telecommunications Commission reached agreement on terms of access from New Zealand to Australian on-line information sources. Since July 1980 dial-up from New Zealand to AUSINET has been possible and there are in fact two New Zealand participants in AUSINET.

ARRD will be available to any researcher who wishes to dial-in to AUSINET to use it. IRRD, however, may only be freely used by countries who are members of the OECD Road Research Programme. ARRB therefore may not automatically make IRRD available to any non-OECD RRP country without the agreement of the Steering Committee of the Road Research Programme. New Zealand is not yet a member of the Road Research Programme, although the possibility of joining is being investigated.

ARRD, IRRD AND LASORS RELEVANCE IN NEW ZEALAND

The Australian Road Research Board has close links with the New Zealand Roads Board Road Research Unit and a representative of NRB/RRU is a member of ARRB's Steering Committee. An overview of New Zealand's road research and information resources is given in Lovatt (1980). Thirty organisations in New Zealand are engaged in road research and much information is produced in New Zealand which could be of use to others. While most material relevant to roads is noted in the New Zealand Road Research Unit's Newsletter, there is not a good indexing system which would enable reports to be readily accessed by people overseas.

NEW ZEALAND MATERIAL IN ARRD

ARRD is an index of Australian subject matter rather than Australian imprint and therefore includes little New Zealand material.

Using the AUSINET free-text searching software STAIRS it was possible to identify 133 records containing the phrase 'New Zealand' in ARRD. Table I gives details.

NEW ZEALAND MATERIAL IN IRRD

Whereas little New Zealand material is found in ARRD, more could be expected to be found in IRRD, since IRRD deliberately sets out to cover the road research literature of the world. If New Zealand were a member of the Road Research Programme the New Zealand organisation nominated as the member authority would have the responsibility for contributing New Zealand material to IRRD. As New Zealand is not yet a member the responsibility for including New Zealand material devolves upon the Transport and Road Research Laboratory of the UK, as the IRRD English language co-ordinating centre. Naturally TRRL can include only those documents which come to their attention so the coverage of New Zealand roads literature in IRRD may be incomplete.

When IRRD was searched for the phrase 'New Zealand' 480 records were retrieved. Table II give details of the type of information relating to New Zealand in each record.

It is probable that there are many New Zealand publications of purely local interest which will not be included in IRRD but could be included in a comprehensive ARI-type index of New Zealand road literature.

One disturbing feature of New Zealand material in IRRD is the absence of research in progress information. In 1979/80 there were 150 active road research projects in New Zealand (Lovatt 1980) but none of these are described in IRRD.

NEW ZEALAND MATERIAL IN LASORS

LASORS contains material relevant to road safety research, regardless of its country of origin. Table III gives details of the New Zealand material included.

This represents the New Zealand holdings of the ORS collection and is not necessarily a comprehensive list of New Zealand road safety publications.

OPTIONS FOR INDEXING NEW ZEALAND ROADS LITERATURE

Although it has been demonstrated that some New Zealand material is included in the ARRD, IRRD and LASORS data bases, it is certain that the coverage is not comprehensive. ARRB library receives much New Zealand literature which does not appear to be indexed anywhere and which could but for lack of resources, be included in IRRD.

It seems there are three options open for New Zealanders interested in controlling the roads literature:

(a) Join IRRD and contribute all New Zealand material meeting IRRD criteria, including research projects;

(b) Develop a local data base containing all New Zealand roads material;

(c) A combination of (a) and (b).

IRRD contributions may be made by sending completed worksheets to TRRL, or by sending records on magnetic tape, as ARRB does. Given sufficient resources, it would be quite easy for ARRB to process New Zealand IRRD worksheets for despatch to TRRL on magnetic tape, and to create either an ARI-type New Zealand roads data base, or expand ARI to be an Australasian road index if there is insufficient New Zealand material to warrant a separate file.

Whichever option is selected, co-operative action in input or at least in the identification of relevant material will be called for.

CO-OPERATIVE ACTION

Given the limited resources in both Australia and New Zealand it seems appropriate to suggest that advantage be taken of the systems which already operate in Australia for roads data base creation. In developing and operating a co-operative data base creation system for some years we at ARRB have learned a number of lessons worth noting. They are:

- a centre to co-ordinate, edit and process input is necessary;
- that centre will need to be in, or very close to, a library (for acquisition of material, inter-library loan, access to reference tools, bibliographic checking, etc.);
- access to subject expertise is necessary;
- the co-ordinating centre will inevitably assume the major proportion of the work;
- do not underestimate the value of contributors' input even if it is small in quantity (it ensures comprehensiveness, includes local material often unknown to the co-ordinating centre, helps share the load of regular scanning e.g. of journals);

- a thesaurus and authority lists are necessary to ensure consistency of indexing;
- working rules and guides for worksheet completion are necessary;
- regular communication between the co-ordinating centre and contributors is necessary (in the form of a newsletter, training, workshops, etc.);
- feedback from users is essential (N.B. that users may also be contributors);
- the data base will not necessarily remain static (improvements in the product whether printed or machine-readable will be made either on the initiative of the co-ordinating centre or in response to users'/contributors' comments);
- products from the data base should be marketed or publicised;
- a policy on document back-up is necessary;
- demands on your library will increase.

Problems to be surmounted will include:

- varying standards of indexing (due to unfamiliarity with thesaurus, working rules etc., and other demands on the resources of special libraries);
- staff turnover, particularly in contributing libraries;
- difficulty of maintaining comprehensiveness;
- production deadlines.

In spite of all these factors it can only be reiterated that we in Australia have found it very worthwhile to produce ARRD/ARI and to contribute to and use IRRD, and the New Zealand roads community should be encouraged to follow suit.

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TABLE I

NEW ZEALAND MATERIAL IN ARRD 1977 TO DECEMBER 1980
(133 records out of 7154)

New Zealand Author Affiliation	4
New Zealand Subject	15
New Zealand Imprint	30
Articles in Australian/New Zealand Journals (Usually journals of Australian/New Zealand societies)	20
Papers given at Conferences of Australian/ New Zealand learned societies	64
Other	6

There is some overlap between the categories above.

TABLE II

NEW ZEALAND MATERIAL IN IRRD 1972 TO OCTOBER 1980
(480 records out of 103,177)

New Zealand Author Affiliation	95
New Zealand Subject	217
New Zealand Imprint	247
Articles in Australian/New Zealand Journals (Usually journals of Australian/New Zealand societies) Papers given at conferences of Australian/ New Zealand learned societies	71
Other	12

There is some overlap between the categories above.

TABLE III

NEW ZEALAND MATERIAL IN LASORS
(87 records out of 6,130)

New Zealand Authors (including corporate bodies, sponsors etc.)	56
New Zealand Source (i.e. journal, conference of learned body etc.)	34
New Zealand Title	22

There is some overlap between the categories above.

SIRIS : A progress report

P. Szentirmay

"Sharing" is the main theme of this joint conference, and SIRIS (Scientific and Industrial Research Information System) has been planned to make the idea of "sharing" possible. The short range objective is to create a comprehensive machine-readable database of all current material published by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR). This enables us to improve two vital functions: (1) making information available to users (publishing, current awareness services); and (2) creating a reliable and cost-effective tool for DSIR libraries, for bibliographic and subject control of a large volume of departmental publications.

The long-range aim of SIRIS is to provide a suitable system for the indexing and retrieval of New Zealand material relevant to science, technology, and industry.

Although some five years have passed since the technical feasibility of SIRIS was demonstrated and an experimental issue was published only in January 1980 have personnel and resources become available for the implementation of stage one: the coverage of current DSIR publications.

We are delighted to report the following progress:

Author's Input Sheet. Contributors to any of the seven DSIR science journals are requested to fill in an input sheet. Besides the primary bibliographic data, they offer a select list of keywords and an author's abstract. The keywords and abstracts are printed in the journals, and a copy of the Author's Input Sheet together with a copy of the paper's proof is sent to the SIRIS indexers for full indexing.

SIRIS Worksheet. A detailed worksheet is available to record all essential data for input to SIRIS.
The "header" lists processing information, an indication of the physical type (journal, report, map, etc.), and characteristics of the literary form (conference paper, numerical data, etc.) of the document. Records can be entered on various bibliographic levels: monographic, serial analitic and collective, or a number of combinations of these. The descriptive cataloguing details are recorded in well-defined fields, followed by the descriptors and the abstract on the reverse of the worksheet.

SIRIS Indexing Manual. The recording, indexing and input instructions are fully documented in this manual, first published in September 1980. It includes: the descriptive cataloguing rules; cataloguing samples; codes for the recording of the author's affiliation; codes for the most frequently indexed journals; input centre codes, country codes and report

codes; the SIRIS classification scheme; the New Zealand science budget areas of activity; some indexing guidelines; and key-punching instructions.

The Computer Information Section of Science Information Division, headed by Dr David Robinson, supervises the input to SIRIS. The section has recorded some 300 documents, but their main effort has been concentrated on preparing a helpful set of documentation and streamlining the computer programs that check, store, and search the database.

As mentioned in the short-range objectives the ultimate aim is the "sharing" of the available scientific and technical resources with other users. On-demand searches are already available, and quarterly printed issues of current DSIR literature will be published as soon as possible. An annual cumulation in COM format is planned.

The comprehensive coverage of about 1000 DSIR contributions per annum can be achieved only with the full co-operation of the Department's divisional librarians. In this respect SIRIS is a decentralised system depending on shared indexing. Divisional input will cover technical reports and material published outside DSIR, including overseas publications.

Time does not allow for fuller description of SIRIS on this occasion, but those interested in building a database of scientific and technical literature in New Zealand are invited to join DSIR and take their share in both the task and the achievements.

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THE CURRENT SITUATION IN NEW ZEALAND SOCIAL SCIENCE DATA BASES.

BARBARA LAVO.

Today's brief has taken for granted the desirability and feasibility of creating New Zealand data bases, but I hope that most of you will be familiar with Monida Hissink's timely paper "Why create data bases..." which highlights the urgent need for local research as a basis for planning national networking on a systematic basis.

I intend to describe briefly those New Zealand social science data bases of which I am aware, and then to present some thoughts on possible future directions.

The following six independent projects have been identified:

1. John Kirkland's data base on child health literature and research at Massey University.

2. Dugald McDonald's data base on social work literature at Canterbury University.

3. David Mitchell's data base on developmental psychology and special education at Waikato University.

4. Peggy Koopman-Boyden and David Swain's data base on the New Zealand family and marriage (a joint project at the Universities of Canterbury and Waikato).

5. Keith Pickens' pilot project for the New Zealand Index comprising indexes to principal educational journals (New Zealand Council for Educational Research data base on Victoria University computer).

6. Sue McKinnon's current awareness service at the New Zealand Department of Education using post-coordinate indexing with New Zealand items specially coded.

All, except the last-mentioned manual system, use the FAMULUS program on University computers, but all have developed independently with differing objectives and styles.

Three very different scenarios are envisaged for future developments:

1. Given the fact that at least some Universities are switching to IBM computers in 1981, one possibility is the availability of STAIRS and related programs which would facilitate co-operation with AUSINET.

2. Looking in another direction, DIALOG is actively marketing its expertise in private file creation and could not be ignored when we consider the wider market it offers.

3. Staying within New Zealand we have a number of options such as:

   (a) SIRIS (giving us uniformity with D.S.I.R. if nothing else).

   (b) the hope that one institution in the social science field might give this development sufficient priority to devote the funds and manpower needed.

   (c) the possibility that some local entrepreneur might assess the market potential in bibliographic data bases and make us an offer we could not refuse.

However, first priority must be research and consultation among interested and involved parties to develop some rationalisation of policies and objectives for networking (for I see the "cottage industry" which we now have as offering an excellent basis for New Zealand data bases in the social sciences). Such research and policy formation is essential before we go on to decisions about publication, on-line retrieval, and technical agreement on formats, style, indexing languages, etc.

I see 1981 as being a crucial year in the development of social science data bases in New Zealand. Inevitably decisions must be made soon, but whether they are the right ones will depend partly on the recognition of their importance, partly on the quality of the information on which they are based, and partly on whether appropriate leadership emerges.

The fact that there is still one last opportunity to implement informed planning in the development of our social science data bases (as opposed to "ad-hocis ") must be our only consolation for the present situation.

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Paper presented to the National Library of New Zealand Information Services Committee, Wellington, September 1979. (Building Research Association of New Zealand reprint no. 15)

NEED FOR AUSTRALASIAN DATA BASES

Rosemary Smith

MY COMPANY HAS BEEN USING AMERICAN ONLINE DATA BASES FOR SEVERAL YEARS AND HAS NOW EXTENDED ITS OPERATIONS TO A COMMERCIAL INFORMATION SERVICE AVAILABLE TO INDUSTRY, GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

I THEREFORE HAVE A WIDE KNOWLEDGE OF THE TYPES OF INFORMATION MOST FREQUENTLY REQUESTED AND FIND SUBSTANTIAL GAPS EVEN IN THE SUBJECTS COVERED BY U.S. DATA BASES. THIS OF COURSE, IS MUCH MORE OBVIOUS IN THE CASE OF AUSTRALASIAN DATA BASES AND I HAVE BEEN ASKED TO SPEAK BRIEFLY TO HIGHLIGHT THOSE GAPS THAT I FEEL COULD BE MOST USEFULLY FILLED.

FIRST, DEALING WITH BASES AVAILABLE OVERSEAS BUT NOTCOVERING AUSTRALASIAN INFORMATION, THE FOLLOWING WOULD BE DESIRABLE.

1. A BUSINESS DATA BASE GIVING DETAILS OF COMPANIES INCLUDING TURNOVER, PERSONNEL, LOCATION OF PLANT, MARKET SHARE, ETC. AND PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED. (PREDICAST/EIS). (e.g. Market carpets in Australia, who managing director is etc.).

2. A MARKETING DATA BASE SHOWING MARKET SIZE BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION FOR VARIOUS PRODUCTS. THIS SHOULD BE A STATISTICAL DATA BASE INCLUDING HISTORICAL FIGURES AND FUTURE PROJECTIONS. IT SHOULD INCLUDE DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND PROJECTIONS. (e.g. Value of carpets sold in Auckland or Perth in 1970 to 1981 and projections to 1990)

3. A BASE COVERING GOVERNMENT PRODUCED STATISTICS RELATING TO FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (e.g. CPI etc.).

4. A MARKETMATCH BASE AVAILABLE TO INDUSTRY TO PUT COMPANIES WITH PRODUCTS TO SELL IN TOUCH WITH BUYERS REQUIRING THOSE PRODUCTS. (WITS).

5. A BASE AVAILABLE TO INDUSTRY COVERING CUSTOMS INFORMATION - TARIFFS, PRODUCT CATEGORIES, ETC.

6. A PATENTS BASE.

7. A BASE COVERING LOCAL STANDARDS AND ONLINE ACCESS TO ISONET

8. A BASE COVERING BLOODSTOCK DETAILS. (HORSE).

9. A BASE COVERING PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS, DECISIONS, LEGISLATION, AND NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS (BASED ON THE BRITISH SYSTEM. (HANSARD).

10. A LEGAL DATA BASE TO COVER RECENT COURT DECISIONS.

11. A BASE COVERING GOVERNMENT AND RESEARCH ORGANIZATION'S RESEARCH REPORTS ADEQUATELY INDEXED.

12. A BASE COVERING THE UNION LIST OF SERIALS AND MONOGRAPHS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.

13. A BASE COVERING THE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY (SIMILAR TO AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM).

14. A COMPREHENSIVE BASE LISTING COMPUTER SOFTWARE PROGRAMMES FOR SALE.

15. A BASE COVERING MAJOR LOCAL NEWSPAPERS. THIS WOULD BE USEFUL FOR VIDEOTEXT AND TELETEXT APPLICATIONS.

NEXT, DEALING WITH DATA BASES THAT ARE REQUIRED BUT DO NOT EXIST, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AT ALL.

* A BASE PROVIDING UP TO DATE INFORMATION FOR THE TOURIST INDUSTRY.

* A BASE TO PROVIDE COMMERCIAL INFORMATION IN THE FORM OF COMPANY PAMPHLETS/BROCHURES AND TRADE LITERATURE TO PROVIDE A STATE OF THE ART REVIEW WHEN DESIGNING A NEW PRODUCT OR STRUCTURE.

* A BASE PROVIDING INFORMATION ON SPECIALISED ASPECTS OF MANAGEMENT - A GOOD EXAMPLE IS SHARE REGISTRY MANAGEMENT - A FIELD IN WHICH THERE APPEARS TO BE VERY LITTLE AVAILABLE.

THE MORE ACADEMIC AMONG YOU MAY FEEL THAT THESE PROBLEMS IN ONLINE DATA BASES ARE NOT TOO SERIOUS AND THAT THE INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED EVENTUALLY BY MORE CONVENTIONAL METHODS. AS FAR AS INDUSTRY IS CONCERNED, THIS IS NOT GOOD ENOUGH. IN ORDER TO SURVIVE IN THE CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, MANAGEMENT DECISIONS HAVE TO BE MADE IN RESPONSE TO INFORMATION ON FASHIONABLE TRENDS IN MARKETS AND PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES. OFTEN, COMPREHENSIVE PUBLISHED INFORMATION OF THIS TYPE CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED AT THE NECESSARY SPEED USING ONLINE DATA BASES.

I SINCERELY HOPE THAT THESE BRIEF REMARKS MAY ENCOURAGE SOME AMONG YOU TO ESTABLISH DATA BASES WHICH WILL FILL AT LEAST SOME OF THESE GAPS. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT CLOSE COLLABORATION BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BE MAINTAINED TO MAKE THE COVERAGE COMPREHENSIVE.

AUSTRALIAN EARTH SCIENCES INFORMATION SYSTEM (AESIS) - A NATIONAL REFERRAL SYSTEM FOR THE GEOSCIENCES

D.A. Tellis
Manager-Information Services
Australian Mineral Foundation, Adelaide.

INTRODUCTION

Two Australia-wide information services are run by the Australian Mineral Foundation from its Headquarters in Adelaide, South Australia. One is the cooperatively created and produced Australian Earth Sciences Information System (AESIS) and the other is the Foundation's monthly current awareness bulletin Earth Science and Related Information - Selected Annotated Titles (ESRISAT). Both systems are designed to ensure 100% document back-up within Australia

AESIS is the national bibliographic data base for the geosciences in Australia which covers the full subject range of Australian generated published and unpublished documented information in the mineral and petroleum fields, as well as material on continental Australia from all sources in these fields. For historic reasons AESIS also covers geoscience material on Papua New Guinea. The system is described briefly in my paper elsewhere in these Proceedings.

ESRISAT is a monthly current awareness bulletin produced by scanning a wide range of national and international journals and other serial, monographic and conference material received by the Foundation's library and, on a selective cooperative basis, journals and other material received by the South Australian Department of Mines and Energy Library and the Serials Section of the State Library of South Australia. It is produced mainly for AMF member companies and received by them as part of their membership entitlement. A short note on ESRISAT accompanies my paper referred to above.

This morning I intend to concentrate on AESIS and highlight the principal features which help make it a valuable national referral system.

AESIS

AESIS was created to increase the awareness of and access to Australian generated geoscience published and particularly unpublished information.

This has been achieved mainly through cooperative input of unpublished material to AESIS by the State Geological Surveys and Departments of Mines and the Bureau of Mineral Resources who are the principal agencies holding unpublished geoscience report material. This material currently forms between 35-40% of the citations in AESIS. The number of citations in AESIS as of January 1981 is 12,683.

A simplified proforma is used by participating agencies for transmittal of information on unpublished reports. The proforma is also used by Universities for theses and by other independent authorities and some companies for their releasable report material.

This proforma or 'Data transmission sheet' is shown in Figure 1. Whilst the sheet has been kept as simple as possible to encourage participation, it never-the-less enables adequate information to be transmitted for inclusion in the data base. The top part of the form provides the physical

details required, the second part provides details of the information content of the document through a series of descriptors/keywords and the third part provides control information, and an annotation where possible. By having the option of releasing information on a report 'subject to negotiation' the proprietary rights of the document are not jeopardized and agencies feel freer to release such information, thereby increasing awareness of unpublished material. Reports held by the Surveys and BMR which are released to AESIS are mostly in the public domain and therefore can always be sighted, once their existence is known, and copies are usually made available at cost of copying or some such charge. Besides identifying information available on a topic, AESIS therefore acts as an effective referral system directing users to the additional unpublished material available at various agencies in Australia.

Unquestionably the provision of abstracts with the Data Transmission Sheets would be an asset. However, it is highly improbable that abstracts would have been provided by the participating organisations. Since we believe that the keyword strings and annotations are very adequate both for retrieval efficiency and for transmission of information on documents, AMF could see no reason to impede the momentum of the AESIS project pending agreement to provide such enhanced information.

The current overall working configuration for AESIS is as shown in Figure 2.

WIDER COOPERATION

Earlier this morning, Paul Szentirmay gave us an indication of DSIR's proposed data base which will go a long way to providing increased access to information for users in New Zealand. In parallel, and in the context of the theme of this Conference, we would be happy to commence inclusion of the geoscience part of New Zealand material in AESIS. As AESIS already covers Papua New Guinea, the inclusion of NZ material could make the file an excellent Australasian geoscience data base. Further, as the AESIS Advisory Committee has already endorsed this concept we are prepared to proceed with a pilot exercise and hope that talks next week with DSIR, who are the principal agency for geoscience material in New Zealand, may initiate steps in this direction. Any moves would of course be subject to DSIR considering that such action would be both feasible and of some positive use to New Zealand.

CONCLUSION

In summary, AESIS has considerably advanced the awareness of and access to information in the geosciences in Australia. In addition, by putting the requestor of information in contact with the information source in up to 40% of cases the information transfer process has in fact been further improved. This factor we believe encourages participation.

Only such material as is available in Australia and PNG is input to the system. Axiomatically therefore document back up, which is the ultimate measure of the efficacy of a service, is very high. It should be 100%, but there are always exceptions to prove the rule!

We look forward to cooperating with New Zealand in enhancing AESIS coverage to provide an Australasian geoscience data base.

DATA TRANSMISSION SHEET

. . . .	NATURE OF DATA : *Report/Drill log/Plan/Map/Theses . . . . .
. . . .	AUTHOR(S) : . . . . .
. . . .	TITLE : . . . . .
	. . . . .
	Pages . . . .Illus.etc. . . . .
. . . .	COMPANY/ ORGANISATION(S) : . . . . .
	. . . . .
	. . . . .
. . . .	DOCUMENT/FILE NUMBER(S) : . . . . . .Date: . . . . .
. . . .	. . . . . .Date: . . . . .
	KEYWORDS
. . . .	Concepts : . . . . .
	[Please prefix stratigraphic names with (S)] . . . . .
	. . . . .
	. . . . .
. . . .	Mineral Commodities : . . . . .
	. . . . .
. . . .	State ( )
	Geographic location : . . . . . .1:250,000 sheet ref. . . . . 1:100,000 sheet ref
. . . .	SUBMITTED BY : . . . . . .(Co./Orgn)
. . . .	HELD BY (if different from submitting authority) : . . . . . .(Co./Orgn)
. . . .	. . . . . .(Address/es)
	. . . . .
	. . . . .
	FURTHER REFERENCE
. . . .	TO : . . . . . .(Designation of officer)
. . . .	STATUS OF DATA : SIGHTING - *Yes / Subject to negotiation COPYING - *Yes / Subject to negotiation INTENDED FOR PUBLICATION - *Yes / No
. . . .	OTHER INFO. (if any) :
	DATE: SIGNATURE:

*Delete whichever not applicable

Please send completed form to: DIRECTOR,
AUSTRALIAN MINERAL FOUNDATION,
P.O. BOX 97, GLENSIDE,
SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5065

amf

Figure 1: AESIS Data Transmission Sheet

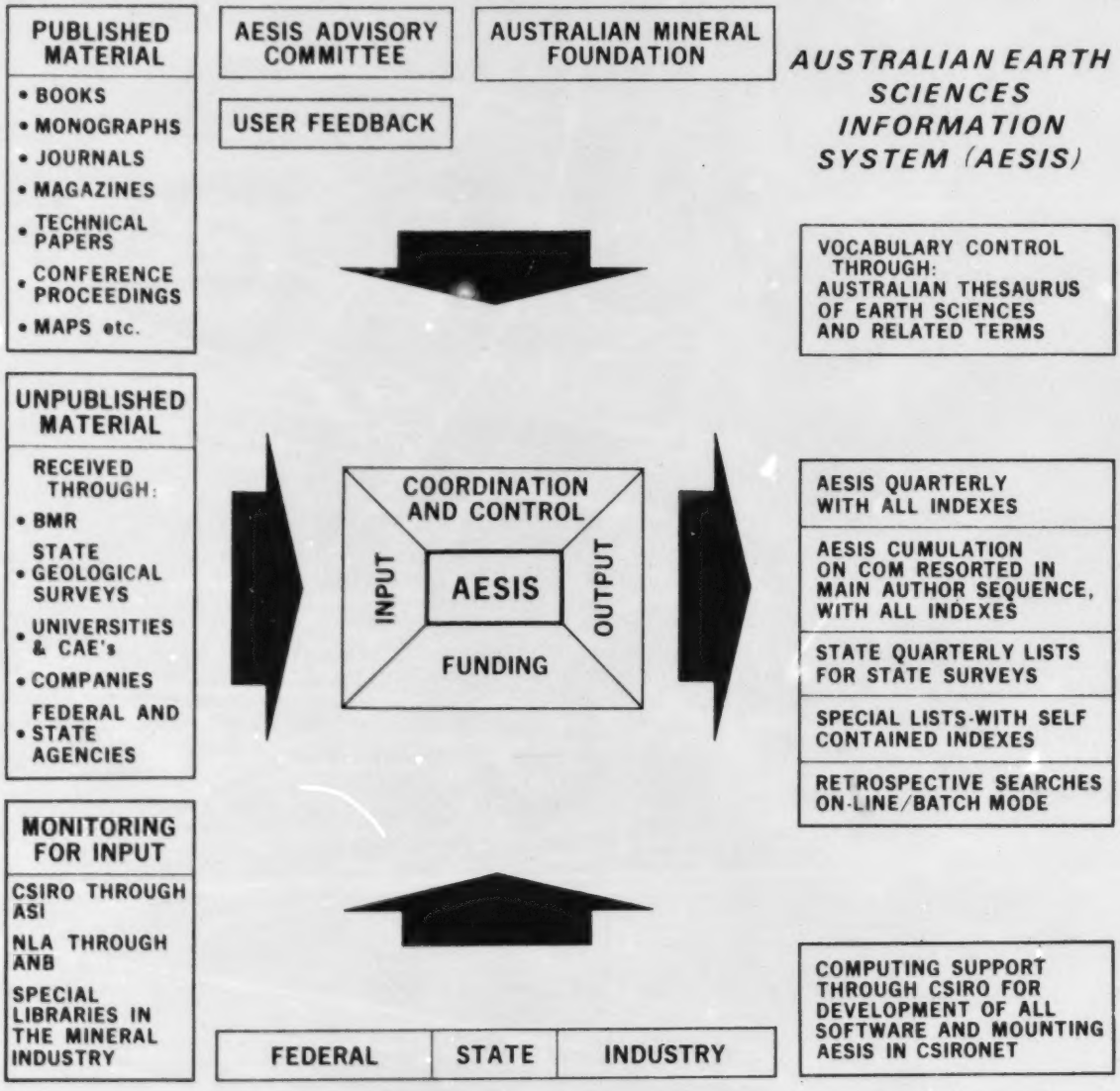

Figure 2: AESIS overall working configuration

ROADS DATA BASES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: DOCUMENT BACK-UP

SHERREY QUINN

INTRODUCTION

There is little point in providing a data base user with a list of references unless there is a good possibility that he will be able to obtain all or most of the original documents which have been identified by the search. In Australia and New Zealand there are active inter-library loans systems and a number of location tools which assist librarians in providing documents for their clients.

One of the objectives of the Australian Road Research Board (ARRB) is 'to provide a national centre for road research and information and for the correlation and co-ordination of road research activities'. The role of ARRB library in the provision of document back-up for the data bases ARRD (Australian Road Research Documentation) and IRRD (International Road Research Documentation) is discussed in the light of this objective.

DOCUMENT BACK-UP FOR ARRD IN AUSTRALIA

It is fair to say that there is 100 per cent document back-up for ARRD in Australia. No one library holds every item indexed in ARRD but a high proportion of the documents are available in ARRB library and the remainder are available in one or other of the road or transport authority libraries throughout Australia.

From 1979 ARRD and its printed counterpart, *Australian Road Index* (ARI) have included location information for reports, monographs and conference papers (see sample record, Appendix A). Location symbols used are taken from the National Library of Australia's *'Guide to the National Union Catalogue of Australia'* (National Library of Australia 1978*a*) or have been allocated on request by the National Library's NUCOM service.

Location symbols are not added to journal article records as location information for journals is available in the two national union catalogues of serials produced by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) and the National Library. These are, respectively, *'Scientific serials in Australian libraries'* (SSAL), and *'Serials in Australian libraries; social sciences and humanities'* (SALSSAH), (Conochie, 1976, 1979; National Library of Australia 1974, 1978*b*).

ARRB library produces two publications designed to be useful to users of the ARRD and IRRD data bases. The first is the *Directory of Australian special libraries and information services in the roads and road transport fields*. (ARRB 1979*a*), and the second is *Periodicals in ARRB Library* (ARRB 1979*b*). Both are issued at approximately two year intervals.

ARRB Library is a net lender of items, lending on inter-library loan over five times as many items as it borrows. Certainly ARRB's production of ARRD/ARI and sponsorship of IRRD must account for a proportion of requests and we are encouraging clients to quote either an ARI or IRRD number so that we may monitor the level of document back-up, particularly for IRRD.

DOCUMENT BACK-UP FOR IRRD IN AUSTRALIA

The level of document back-up for IRRD in Australia is difficult to determine. No one source has all material cited in IRRD although a large percentage particularly of the English language material would be held in the libraries of ARRB and the road and transport authorities. SALSSAH, SSAL and CSIRO's serial location service are important tools while the *'List of Scientific and Technological Serials'* (Australian National Scientific and Technological Library - ANSTEL 1975, 1976) and *List of Conference Proceedings Received* (ANSTEL 1978) are useful sources of information on some of the National Library's holdings. The National Union Catalogue of Monographs, a cardfile at the National Library and available on microfilm, though somewhat out of date, is nevertheless a major source of information on monograph holdings in Australia.

Every IRRD record contains information on where the original is held. A sample record is shown in Appendix B. Publication records contain an 'Availability' paragraph which always gives an indication of where a reference or lending copy is held. The full address of the publisher is always given in the 'Imprint' paragraph, should purchase or exchange be preferable to loan.

Computer program records contain a 'Pavail' paragraph (short for program availability) and an 'Imprint' paragraph giving similar information for computer programs.

It is difficult to provide document back-up for a research project unless a report has been issued as a result of that project. If there are any reports they are listed in the 'Citations' paragraph in the IRRD project record. Otherwise, information on that project is only available from the organisation which is listed, with full address, in the 'Perform org' paragraph in the IRRD record.

Using the 1979 and 1980 IRRD data on AUSINET it may be estimated that approximately 50 per cent of English language publication records are for reports, 35 per cent for serial articles, 12 per cent for books and the remainder are patents, theses etc. IRRD working rules specify that documents must be described with one of the following terms: report, serial, book, thesis, patent, Standards and conference papers are usually termed 'book' in IRRD records therefore this type of material is included in the figures for books above.

In 1977 OECD issued the *List of journals scanned* (OECD 1977) By checking the journals listed against SALSSAH, SSAL and the ANSTEL list it is possible to estimate crudely the level of doucment back-up for IRRD serial articles in Australia. Table I summarises this information. These figures (54 per cent of all titles held, 87 per cent of English language titles held and 33 per cent of foreign language titles held) may be used only as an indication of the level of availability of IRRD serials in Australia and should be treated with caution. While the IRRD List indicates those titles supposed to be regularly scanned, whether or not articles from them actually get into IRRD depends on the diligence and resources of each IRRD contributing centre. Also, the published union lists are inevitably somewhat out of date, and the level of holdings may be higher than our search would indicate. The IRRD list includes many reports in series, particularly among the foreign titles, and reports in series is a category of material which some libraries do not advise to SSAL or SALSSAH.

When the proposed *List of report series scanned for IRRD* is produced by OECD (probably in 1981) it should be possible, with the help of the ARRD contributors and the union lists, to arrive at an estimate of coverage of IRRD report literature in Australia.

DOCUMENT BACK-UP FOR ARRD AND IRRD IN NEW ZEALAND

Document back-up for ARRD and IRRD in New Zealand is also difficult to estimate. Material listed may be held in libraries such as those of the Ministries of Transport, and Works and Development, the DSIR or universities.

The New Zealand holdings of journals scanned for ARRD and IRRD can be estimated, again crudely, by checking the titles against the *Union list of serials in New Zealand libraries* (National Library of New Zealand 1969, 1976).

Table I gives figures for IRRD journals located in the New Zealand Union list. As in Australia, the English language journals appear to be far better represented than the foreign language ones. Again caution must be used in drawing conclusions from these figures.

Table II shows the holdings of ARRD journals in New Zealand, as indicated by the New Zealand Union List. The list is of course some years out of date and the actual level of holdings is likely to be much higher than 46 per cent, even though some extremely specialised journals are included in ARRD's list.

PROBLEMS IN PROVIDING DOCUMENT BACK-UP

The problems encountered by ARRB library in providing document back-up for ARRD and IRRD will be familiar to any inter-library loans or reference librarian. They include incomplete or inaccurate references (caused by misinterpretation of printout, or carelessness), items which though held are missing from the collection, gaps in holdings, and inability to locate items anywhere else in Australia. A particular problem are requests for loans of items which, on closer examination of the source, are found to be research projects. Sometimes the problem can be overcome by verifying inter-library loan citations on our AUSINET terminal. To this end we encourage the use of ARI and IRRD numbers on request forms.

On occasion, in our role as library of last resort, we will attempt to obtain documents from overseas centres, usually from the IRRD centre contributing the record.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO IMPROVE IRRD DOCUMENT BACK-UP

ARRB has always acknowledged its responsibility for provision of document back-up for ARRD and IRRD, though it has resources to do this only as a library of last resort.

Some steps which can be taken by ARRB library to maintain and improve document back-up are:

- to assess the extent to which IRRD journal holdings in Australia and New Zealand are complementary;
- to identify those IRRD journals which should be held in Australia and are not;
- to arrange acquisition of these journals if possible, perhaps in co-operation with ARRD contributors;
- to ensure the report series regularly scanned are held;
- to attempt to cover the major conferences indexed (including monitoring NLAs acquisitions of relevant conference proceedings);
- to encourage the data base users to advise ARRB of unobtainable and desirable items.

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ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (1977). International Road Research Documentation list of journals scanned. 3rd ed., as amended (OECD, Paris).

TABLE I

JOURNALS REGULARLY SCANNED FOR IRRD:
HOLDINGS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND (ESTIMATED)

Language of Title	No in IRRD	Percentage	Held in Australia	Percentage	Held in New Zealand	Percentage
English	325	39	283	87	233	72
Other	516	61	170	33	80	16
Total	841	100	453	54	313	37

TABLE II

JOURNALS REGULARLY SCANNED FOR ARRD:

HOLDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND (ESTIMATED)

Number Scanned	Number Held in New Zealand	Percentage
153	71	46

APPENDIX A: SAMPLE ARRD RECORD

```
SEARCH - QUERY
00001 8009AR114E

     1

      LANGUAGE = E
      MONTH    = 12
      YEAR     = 80
CTL
   8009AR114E                                                    8012
STATUS
   N
TITLE
   TRAFFIC SIGNS AND DEVICES
AUTHOR
   MOSES PJ WESTERN AUSTRALIA  MAIN ROADS DEPT
IMPRINT
   WESTERN AUSTRALIA. MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT EAST PERTH WESTERN AUSTRALIA
COLLATION
   1980-04 48P
ABSTRACT
   THIS PAPER WAS PRESENTED AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERS
   ASSOCIATION OF WA DEVELOPMENT COURSE.  THE PAPER IS DIVIDED INTO FOUR
    SECTIONS.  THE FIRST LOOKS AT UNIFORMITY OF SIGNS AND MARKING AND
   DISCUSSES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMITTEE ON ROAD
   DEVICES, AS WELL AS THE STANDARDS AVAILABLE, THAT DEAL WITH SIGNS AND
    MARKINGS. SECTION TWO COVERS VARIOUS ASPECTS OF TRAFFIC SIGNS, SUCH
   AS THEIR COLOUR, SHAPE AND ILLUMINATION AND THE VARIOUS TYPES OF
   SIGNS (REGULATORY, WARNING ETC).  SECTION THREE DEALS WITH PAVEMENT
   MARKINGS AND THE FINAL SECTION DEALS WITH VARIOUS TYPES OF PEDESTRIAN
    FACILITIES, SUCH AS SCHOOL CROSSINGS AND MEDIAN REFUGES.
DESCRIPTORS
   TRAFFIC CONTROL 73
KEYS
   TRAFFIC SIGN 0553 REFUGE 0471 PEDESTRIAN CROSSING 1659
   STANDARDIZATION 9075 CARRIAGEWAY MARKING 0562 DESIGN (OVERALL DESIGN)
    9011 LOCATION 9061 USE 9084
LCL KEYS
   3298
ARI NO
   730072
LOCATION
   VARR / WMR

R0601 * END OF DOCUMENTS IN LIST
```

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE IRRD RECORD

```
SEARCH - QUERY
00008 NEW ADJ ZEALAND

     1

CTL
   8011TR114E                                                    8011
STATUS
   N
ACCN NO
   250350
PUBN TYPE
   P F
SOURCE
   TRRL E
TITLE
   EPOXY RESINS FOR CONCRETE
AUTHOR
   VAN BEEMEN JF NZ PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOC
IMPRINT
   NEW ZEALAND CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION CONCRETE PUBLICATIONS LTD PO BOX
   3644 WELLINGTON NEW ZEALAND 0549-0219
COLLATION
   SERIAL 1980-05 24 4-12 ENGLISH 7 0 1 0 A
AVAILABILITY
   TRRL ORIG REF ONLY BLLD
ABSTRACT
   THE ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE DEVELOPMENT OF EPOXY RESINS FROM THE
   VIEWPOINT OF ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS.  BY THE USE OF
   CURING AGENTS AND ADMIXTURES, A RANGE OF PROPERTIES CAN BE OBTAINED
   TO FORM RESINS CAPABLE OF BONDING CONCRETE.  THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
   OF EPOXY RESIN MORTARS ARE COMPARED WITH THOSE OF PORTLAND CEMENT
   CONCRETE.  EPOXY RESIN BASED MATERIALS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION
   INDUSTRY ARE DIVIDED INTO FOUR CATEGORIES - SURFACE COATINGS,
   MORTARS, GROUTS AND ADHESIVES.  THE APPLICATIONS OF THESE MATERIALS
   ARE DISCUSSED AND RECOMMENDED MIXING AND PLACING PROCEDURES ARE
   DETAILED.  A BIBLIOGRAPHY GIVES SELECTED REFERENCES WHICH PROVIDE
   DETAILED INFORMATION ON STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.
DESCRIPTORS
   MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS 35
KEYS
   EPOXY RESIN 7468 GLUE 4539 COATING 3612 GROUT 4729 MORTAR 4769
   CONCRETE 4755 BOND (CHEM) 7136 DEVELOPMENT 9013 SPECIFICATION
   (STANDARD) 0139 MIX DESIGN 4714 CURING AGENT 4703
              END OF DOCUMENT
```

DOCUMENT BACKUP

Remarks by Beth Stone, Chief Librarian, Loan and Copy Service, National Library of Australia, at Seminar No. 2. Resource sharing - a necessity for the 80's, LAA-NZLA Conference, 23 January 1981.

Document backup

I am pleased that I was asked to talk about document backup rather than inter-library loans, at this seminar. I believe that document backup involves more than the process of inter-library loan. To me, document backup may encompass any of several processes such as acquisition, exchange, or interlibrary loan or copy requests, if a reader assistance unit in a library is to provide a document for its client as efficiently as possible.

In many situations acquisition, of for example, government publications which have just been released, must be regarded as the most efficient type of document backup, even if the item is fairly rapidly weeded by the purchasing library.

Acquisition of reports via report brokers such as BUSAR Research and Development Reports or on line document supply services, or the Australian Department of Science and Technology Technical Information Unit should be important sources for libraries. However, from what I have seen, there is not very much comment in Australian library literature on the services these organisations offer. I think it would be useful to have reaction from libraries using such services publicised for the benefit of others.

Following those remarks on what may be termed the broader meaning of document backup, being most qualified to say something about interlibrary loan within Australia, I will now turn to some aspects of that procedure. There are four matters I will discuss: collections and supply rates of the National Library of Australia, supply rates of other libraries, the use of computer printout, and request procedures in New Zealand and Australia.

National Library special collections

I did want to mention some special collections of the National Library which I believe could be called upon more than at present. I think particularly of our microform collections e.g. early printed books from many countries, and later materials found in for example the Baroque collection or the Goldsmiths'-Kress Library of Economic Literature. One of our other great strengths is United States materials - in collections such as U.S. non-depositary government publications on microprint; the Congressional Document set; Congressional Committee prints of 1911-1969; depositary government publications usually in hard copy; and the approximately 400,000 reports of the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Energy and its predecessor departments, and INIS and the former U.S. Atomic Energy Agency which we hold. Document backup from sources such as these can be a time consuming process for all concerned as items are not individually catalogued and many requests must be channelled through two or more search procedures for a successful result. For preference the requester will have done his bibliographical homework and given a full citation, quoting information such as NTIS report accession number, or US Monthly Catalog of government publications year and entry number for the item wanted, so guiding us to avoid a first and unsuccessful search in the general catalogues of the Library.

National Library Loans and Locations Service

Statistical series maintained by the former Loans and Locations Service of the National Library show a slight improvement in document supply for the last several years. The figure for supply for loan/copy requests received has improved from 52.6% in 1975-76 to 60.3% for 1979/80.

These supply statistics should be considered in relation to the high concentration of requests having very recent imprint dates. In a recent sample survey it was found that 38.6% of requests received were for imprints of the last 2 years.

Supply percentages take into account all requests for loan or copy processed by the Loans and Locations Service. No allowance is made to exclude from the total of unsupplied items those requests which are invalid. It is generally known, I believe, that the British Library Lending Division regards 10% of its requests as invalid. To exclude a proportion such as that from our total loan/copy requests would considerably improve our supply rate statistics.

Figures for the last couple of years can be looked at in greater detail to show the variation for serial and monograph requests. Serial supply rates are better than the overall supply rates - 66.8% for 1979/80 and 71.1% for 1978/79. It is interesting to speculate on the reasons for a greater serial success rate. Is it because requesters use union serial lists to locate serial titles before applying? Is it because the National Library does have a good serial collection?

Supply rate in reports about other libraries

In her study of inter-library loans in Victorian government libraries Betty W. Foord (1) concludes that with only 2.4% of the requests in the sample unavailable "Australian resources are satisfactory for the needs of these libraries".

Two reports dealing with a study of interlibrary loan within universities show very high satisfaction rates. A report by Sheila Brown (2) on University of Newcastle services shows their requests were supplied at the rates of 78.6% and 74.8% in 1978 and 1979. That institution was able to supply at the rate of 82.6% in responding to requests made to it.

At James Cook University the satisfaction rate is believed to be about 97%. Of requests received by that Library 82% (1979) and 83% (1978) were satisfied (3).

Another library in the ACT, in doing a sample survey has quoted to me informally that it supplied 97% of requests made to it.

However in the article by Dr E.F. Kunz (4) on interlibrary loan requests directed to the Australian National University (A.N.U.) figures showing rather lower supply rates were given. In data given for the years 1974-1978 A.N.U. supplied requests at rates between 65.4% and 74.3% and received material at rates varying between 67.4% and 92.2%.

Statistics such as these do not appear to bear out the general feeling of dissatisfaction particularly evident in articles written by special librarians in small libraries, nor do they appear to match the National Library statistics.

Does it indicate libraries in country regions do not receive blind requests, but location tools have been used before requests are made? Or are there gaps in the statistical work e.g. is a telephone enquiry about a library's holding not counted as an ILL request if the item wanted is nc held? Another factor may be that some of the percentages I have quoted are based on figures which count re-requests as new requests. Perhaps some negative reports from us become supplied items after a negative report prompts further bibliographical work by the requesting library.

I think these questions tend to illustrate one of the difficulties in interlibrary loan statistics - not only are there differences in what actual statistics gathered cover, there are also many possible differences in the interpretations which can be put upon those statistics.

Use of computer printout literature searches in document backup.

The bibliographical standard of interlibrary loan requests has been of concern to many supplying libraries. The use of computer printout as the source of reference by inter-library loans officers has not improved the bibliographical standard of requests in many cases.

Often what the interlibrary loans officer sees is a photocopy of unidentified printout and being told that it is a "Dialog search" or an Ausinet search, in unquestioning faith passes that information on to the supplier library. I hope all of you will be able to educate your library users and your interlibrary loans officers to quote the actual database name.

Another difficulty in improving document backup for those using computerised literature searching is the variety and profuseness of computer printout. Data following words such as imprint, collation, source, citation, availability, can have differing implications depending on the data base. As an example may I quote the use of the word Imprint in the IRRD database to identify the serial title, with volume, part and page information appearing in the line following the word Collation. Another one which causes confusion is the NTIS database where the location number, rather than the report number, is the most critical information for identification of the wanted document in an NTIS collection. I believe there needs to be more communication and guidance from the reference librarians providing the computer search to the inter-library loans officers providing the document back-up if document backup for this material is to become more efficient and successful.

Yet another difficulty for an inter-library loans officer in chasing documents referred to in computer search results is the non-existent document. That is, some databases refer only to research in progress or planned; others may include a record of a project which has not yet resulted in a published document. Such information requires another bibliographical search for details of any published report or article before a request should be put into the interlibrary loan system.

Request procedures

Finally I would like to bring to the attention of this group, in relation to interlibrary loan, the difference between New Zealand and Australian

practice in referral of requests. Within Australia the general practice is that a request which cannot be supplied by one library is not passed on to another potential supplier but is returned to the requester, possibly with annotations as to other possible suppliers. In New Zealand I believe the general system is to pass requests on to another potential supplier, and I know that many New Zealand libraries expect their requests to Australian libraries to be circulated until supplied or possibilities are exhausted.

To me it seems more efficient and satisfactory if the requesting library knows what is happening to its requests and controls it. Of course it could be economical if some one else pays the postage between libraries in Australia; but I doubt that trans-Tasman postage is much more expensive than intra-Australia postage at present. The point of view of the Service I work in is that the passing on of requests is more work for us (e.g. we cannot use the window envelope system); it's yet another different procedure for another small group of requests (for example we expect our own Australian users to check other locations in SSAL, and SALSSAH on COM, themselves if we are unable to supply an item); and, especially for our regular users who perhaps submitted the request on National Library stationery we become involved in two actions - first transfer of the request on to another possible source and second, replacement of a prepaid form to the requesting library.

While we in the National Library are very ready to provide material from our own collection to New Zealand libraries our manpower resources are such that we expect New Zealand libraries to conform to our requirements for standardisation in stationery and procedures.

Now I am sure those remarks should bring forward some opinion and lively discussion!

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DOCUMENT BACK-UP

AILEEN CLARIDGE

The National Library's role in document backup is a very important one for most New Zealand libraries, and one which we see as one of our most basic functions.

New Zealand is woefully short of a great number of resources, and we were aware of this years before computerised databases became available - they have simply added emphasis to an already serious problem.

We try to do, on a national scale, what every library tries to do for its users - to respond to legitimate demand, and to build up resources in anticipation of demand. Our task is difficult because of financial restraints and because of the variety of subject areas we now buy in.

The principle of a strong central collection, accessible readily to the whole country through Interloan is not one universally accepted by librarians in New Zealand.

We do not have here any specialist collections clearly identifiable to all as, for example, the National Law Library, the National Medical Library, or the National Science Library. What we do have are a number of very similar collections for teaching purposes in the universities, a number of very specialised very scattered collections in science and agriculture, and many medical collections in hospitals of various sizes, some with well developed subject specialisation but none self sufficient. There seems little possibility that any could every become self sufficient.

Many librarians working in specialised collections feel that interest in their subject field among people outside the institution is not great. Working in User Services, which is the clearinghouse for Interloan in New Zealand, shows quite a different picture. Demand for medical journals, for example, comes from the universities, teachers colleges, government departments, agricultural research centres, business firms and public libraries, as well as from medical libraries, of course.

Specialised subject collections are fine for the favoured few who work in them, but we have found that not all items held in such collections are readily available to outside readers.

The National Library tries to improve national resources in three major ways. First, through an annual grant, currently about $30,000, made available by the

Trustees of the National Library and administered by the Subcommittee on Strengthening Resources. The money is granted to libraries for specific purchases which will strengthen existing research collections.

Secondly, by devoting a proportion of the annual bookvote to the headquarters collection in Wellington. Last year this amounted to $560,000 spent on indexing and abstracting journals, monographs, serials, conference proceedings, report literature and back runs of journals. Practically all this material is available for loan. Only the serials collection is non-lending - which paradoxically makes it much more available, through photocopying, than it was before.

Examples of items bought as a central resource are the ERIC microfiche collection, Microlog (Canadian report literature of which User Services has the scientific and technical reports, and General Assembly the official publications); the IIASA (International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis) publications; the IEEE Conference proceedings from 1978 complete, except for the section on computers which we started getting in 1980; the SME papers (Society of Manufacturing Engineers); the ASAE papers (American Society of Agricultural Engineers) which we have from 1976 on; the American Chemical Society's Division of Fuel Technology and its Division of Petroleum Chemistry Preprints of papers on microfilm. The National Library has had a subscription to five complete fields of NTIS reports since 1977, Electronics and Electrical Engineering, Mechanical, Industrial, Civil and Marine Engineering, Methods and Equipment, Materials and our traditional subject area Behavioral and Social Sciences. Last year we found that the next largest number of requests fell, for the third year, in Field 6 - Biological and Medical Sciences, so we placed a subscription to that field too.

New Zealand still does not have complete coverage of NTIS reports.

The Defence Department subscribes to Military Science, Missile Technology, Ordnance and Navigation, Communications, Detection and Countermeasures - fields 15, 16, 17 and 19, the Department of Agriculture gets the agriculture subject category and the Forest Research Institute has the forestry subject category.

Another very important report series is the ERDA, now ERA reports, for which the Institute of Nuclear Sciences of the DSIR is the depository library.

The School of Engineering at the University of Canterbury has the SAE - Society of Automotive Engineers papers.

The most pressing gap at the moment is the ASME - American Society of Mechanical Engineers papers. This is User Services number one priority. Whether the Ministry of Works or the National Library buys them is immaterial - they must be held. All the items I have just listed are in subject areas which until the 1970s the National Library's acquisition policy largely ignored. But by then it was becoming obvious that financial restrictions were making many libraries unable to continue buying at a national resource level, and that many fields, for example applied science and technology, and medicine, were not well covered.

SATIS, an informati service for the business community begun in 1974, gave impetus to the d to develop resources in a wide range of the more practical subjects ued by commercial and manufacturing firms.

As the result of our changed policy, the visiblex now records such titles as:
Automatic welding
Biomedicine
Birth defects: original article series
British journal of non-destructive testing
Drugs under experimental and clinical research
Enzyme and microbial technology
Heat treatment of metals
Indian journal of helminthology
Industrial finishing
Industrial waste engineering
Japanese journal of sanitary zoology
Journal of dispersion science and technology
Minerva medica
Journal of hand surgery
Molecular and biochemical parasitology
Substance and alcohol actions/misuse
and we last week decided to establish standing orders for the ACS symposium series, the International congress series, Advances in biological psychiatry, Advances in experimental medicine and biology, Contributions to microbiology and immunology, Developments in Cell Biology, Developments in toxicology and environmental science, and Ecological bulletins. If we could find the money, there are at least a thousand journals that we

know should be held somewhere in New Zealand.

But the National Library must develop resources in its traditional subject areas too. This coming year we plan to set aside $50,000 of the National Library's bookvote for the purchase of nationally needed research material which will be placed in the central collection, the Turnbull Library, or in the General Assembly Library - whichever is most appropriate.

In this category would fall some of the microfiche sets we have purchased this year - Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, Rehabilitation and Handicapped, 1950-1978 (just in time for the International Year of the Disabled) and the Harvester Press Archives of the Trades Union Congress, 1887-1930. Another useful acquisition this year was the set of English literary periodicals, a collection of 233 journals, magazines and reviews published in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries - 969 reels of 35mm microfilm.

The third way the National Library helps in resource building is by buying as a direct result of unsatisfied requests. This is a well established practice, which began in 1942 with the expenditure of £1,103 for nearly 2,000 books shown not to be held in any New Zealand library. Now, User Services spends about $1,000 a week in this way.

Gaps in national coverage are relatively easy to monitor, both actual and incipient, by scanning each days failed requests.

Gaps in serial coverage have over the last five years been surveyed on an on-going basis, by combining the records of requests sent overseas by User Services on behalf of the smaller government departments and medical libraries, and business firms whether members of SATIS or not with the records of international borrowing by the other major New Zealand libraries. This survey is now a valuable dossier. For the most wanted titles we have placed subscriptions and where possible bought back runs, on microfiche or film for preference.

Our collection policy is having obvious results. Photocopying statistics from the National Serials Collection show a steady increase. The decision to stop the circulation rota of journals means that very recent issues are now available - frequently the only copies in New Zealand that are.

Building up resources is one aspect, making locations known is another. In November last year we produced an experimental publication called The Finding List, which records all known holdings of serials in New Zealand libraries in

successive title order. It is useful only for Interloan - there are no see references or bibliographical details of journals included. We thought that with such a list in all major libraries, requests coming to User Services for serials locations would diminish. In practice, in November/December 1978, 29% of requests received were for serials and conference proceedings, in 1979 34% and in 1980 42%. Admittedly a two month sample may be unrealiable. Some other possibly unreliable figures for any of you who may have wondered just what the National Library's resources are
Taking the three collections - General Assembly, Turnbull and the central collection, we have just on a million books, over half a million microfiche - a phenomenal increase from the 2,436 we had in 1977, 33,000 serial titles, about 10,000 of them currently received, and about 25,000 reels of microfilm. The Documents Collection has over 250,000 items and grows by about 40,000 items a year. Hillas MacLean in 1978 spoke of the mile of uncatalogued documents in the General Assembly Library. There is no way this collection could be catalogued with our present staffing, any more than we would try to catalogue our microfiche. So many publications and reports not included in the National Union Catalogue make it now an unreliable guide to New Zealand's library resources.

By world standards ours is a modest collection, but with the resources in other collections freely available for loan, we manage remarkably well.

The excessive rise recently in Post Office charges will make it necessary to rethink the economics of Interloan. Perhaps we shall need to be more restrictive in our borrowing, striking a more reálistic balance between acquisition and borrowing. Ninety-nine percent of the National Library's borrowing overseas is for photocopies. It is easy to be blase about sticking those wee red coupons on BLLD request forms but some of the fun goes out of it when you reflect that each coupon costs four dollars and the airmail postage is going to be another 65 cents. And all that often for only two pages.

I am told that the BLLD has no intention of limiting service to overseas countries. Just as well, as they are (as is ANSTEL in Australia) absolutely essential to us. But though service from both is quick and reliable, it must make more sense in the long run, to continue to build up New Zealand's own resources.

We shall continue to do this, even though it may mean that, if we ever do get a building to put them all in together, it could well be too small.

SESSION 3: SHARED ACQUISITIONS AND CATALOGUING FOR SPECIAL LIBRARIES

OBJECTIVES:

Keith Davidson

The objectives of a cooperative organisation for acquisitions and cataloguing can be summarised as

1) To allow greater staff time availability for direct assistance to customers

2) To reduce the unit cost of processing items

3) To provide a wider range of information to all customers

4) To standardise procedures to allow computers to be used effectively

CONTROL: Any such network must have some form of control which operates formally and efficiently, the "old boy network"- breaks down at the first problems which are inevitably encountered at some stage.

There are two methods of controlling such groups, a small central controlling body such as CAVAL, CLANN with a Board of Directors and a non profit company.

Alternatively as in Technilib a Board consisting of a representative from each member with unaminity being the basis for most decisions.

OPERATION: One of the structures which is a small central secretariat which monitors progress, deals with the computer agency, puts in common computer runs etc. This is the method used in CAVAL; CLANN; NEL etc.

An alternative used in Technilib is all use a central agency which has a central unit doing all the cataloguing and acquisitions for all members. This works well with a high degree of duplication, totally agreed standards and a reasonably high level of throughput.

COSTING: It must be recognised from the start that cash will be paid out of the organisation. The problem cannott be solved otherwise. No cooperative can exist without any staff.

The number of costing structures is as great as the number of cooperatives but the basic principles can be defined as payments for a general service, plus a charge for the degree to which the service is utilised. The basic alternative for centralised systems is a charge per item processed which includes all charges and monies needed.

COMPROMISES: It must be recognised by all members of a cooperative that compromise is essential. This is usually the major stumbling block in any cooperative. Compromises may be accepted by the Librarian but not by the staff either through lack of information, failure of communication or just fear for jobs. Any cooperative works as well as it's least cooperative member. The principles which must be accepted are common standards, a union catalogue probably inter material loan and certainly acceptance of unanimity.

The last means that there must be a mechanism to ensure that the minority accept the decision of the majority, or that a member insisting on a particular point of view has a veto power if they feel strongly enough. Giving this power usually ensures that it is used responsibly.

PROBLEMS: Can be mentioned 'ad infinitum' but probably the most important is that of standards. The whole subject area is a problem area which must be tested but before work commences.

In a central organisation the acceptance totally of National and International standards is easy. In a decentralised organisation the application of standards is extremely difficult and Libraries must examine this criteria carefully to coordinate effort.

A further problem area in special libraries is often the whole question of confidential material either company or governmental. This is a area of decision which must be tested out before the cooperative is undertaken not as a series of ad hoc decisions.

BENEFITS: There are major benefits in Technical Services cooperation, I shall list some here which we find the most important.

1) Provides a greater degree of expertise than can be afforded in any individual organisation.

2) Allow greater staff time availability for direct assistance to customers

3) Reduces the unit cost of processing items

4) Provide a wider range of information to all customers

5) Standardise procedures to allow computers to be used effectively

6) Maximum utilisation of budget

Perhaps however the greatest benefit lies in the knowledge that through common standards and efforts customers get what they need SERVICE.

"CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGUING IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY: A NETWORK CALLED NEL".

Barbara Mays

Today I want to introduce to you NEL - a network of Education Libraries. This network has recently come into existence formed by eight libraries in the Australian Capital Territory who have banded together for the purpose of achieving automation and co-operation in their cataloguing systems. All libraries exist within the Federal Portfolio of Education. The libraries involved are:

1. The Federal Department of Education
2. Canberra TAFE College
3. Bruce TAFE College
4. Woden TAFE College
5. Canberra School of Art
6. Canberra School of Music
7. O'Connell Education Centre for the A.C.T. Schools Authority
8. Curriculum Development Centre

NEL was born officially in July, 1980, and has been operational since late September. Any remarks I might make to you will have to be made in the context of "newness".

My role in NEL's creation has been one of catalyst, promotor and now, co-ordinator of operations. I occupied a new librarian position of co-ordinator for TAFE Libraries in the A.C.T. in June 1979, and commenced immediately to work with the Education Portfolio Librarians' Group to discuss plans for automated cataloguing. Several of the librarians in the group had been hopeful of achieving automation individually. We were quick to decide we would do better with a collective front.

I do not wish to dwell here with the political skirmishes of surviving the bureaucratic battle to convert a librarian's dream to reality. I shall be happy to answer questions later, if that is of interest to you.

I intend, rather, to concentrate on the sorts of decisions which had to be reached to make co-operative cataloguing work - the operational viewpoint.

Let me begin by sketching the operational outlines of the network. NEL is not a typical network. Most networks exist to take advantage of overlap in cataloguing records. NEL's libraries exist in the same subject fields but have very different and discrete collections. We investigated ideas of achieving our individual policies while gaining some benefits of co-operative cataloguing and came up with a project designed around using the services of Libramatic Systems Pty Ltd as one customer.

Some of the network's features are:

1. All Libraries continue to do their own cataloguing.
2. Libraries send cataloguing records to Libramatics to store on a computer file.
3. Libramatics supply library catalogues on microfiche.
4. All libraries' records will exist together on one microfiche catalogue and each library's records will exist on a second microfiche catalogue.
5. All implementation costs, overheads and running costs are shared between the 8 libraries. Invoices are handled by the Department.
6. Liaison work between libraries and libramatics will be co-ordinated by a Director of the network.
7. Staff training is co-operative.

Special features of the system employed are as follows:

1. Libraries can ask for special catalogues of special collection material.*

2. A possible improvement to stocktake control could be achieved.

3. Changes to cataloguing rules are implemented by the the computer programme rather than by library effort.

4. Library staff no longer spend time filing catalogue cards.

5. Facility for inter-library loan improves.

6. Machine readable records and microfiche catalogues are more portable than catalogue cards.

7. Libraries play a supportive role in developing individual collections, solving management difficulties.

The operational structure of the network in outline consists of 3 elements (see Table 1):

(i) purchasing copy cataloguing from the AMRS Service at the National Library.

(ii) submitting coded worksheets for original cataloguing.

(iii) submitting local holdings information to be matched to AMRS records.

The establishment of a network involved certain procedures to be established for accounting purposes. (See Table 2).

Co-ordination of this effort has proved to be a stumbling

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* Comment on point 1 - special catalogues are generally a matter of a small amount of programming. Spread over a network the cost is minimal.

Table 1

OPERATING PROCEDURES:

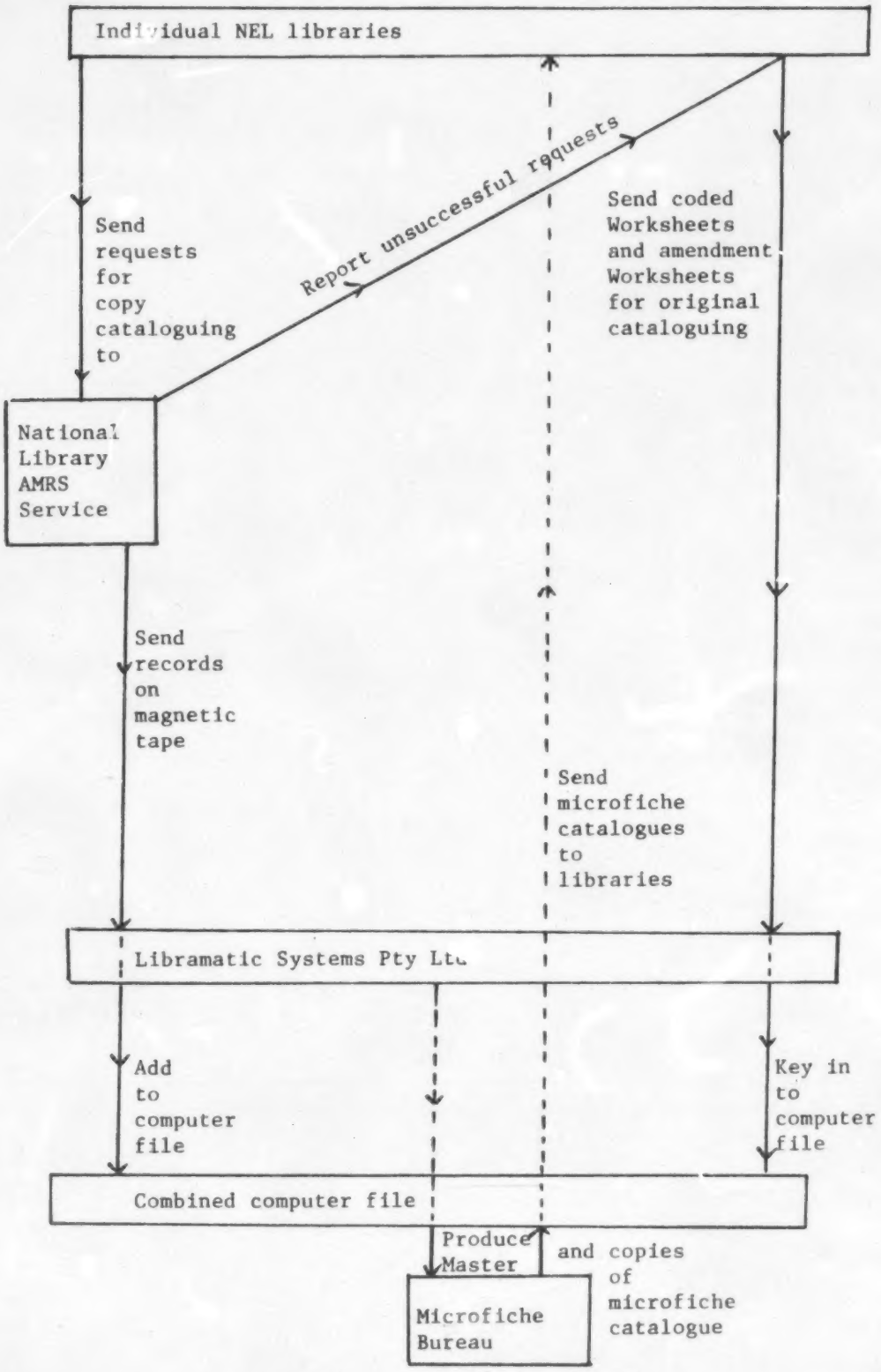

Individual NEL libraries
Send requests for copy cataloguing to
Report unsuccessful requests
Send coded Worksheets and amendment Worksheets for original cataloguing
National Library AMRS Service
Send records on magnetic tape
Send microfiche catalogues to libraries
Libramatic Systems Pty Ltd
Add to computer file
Key in to computer file
Combined computer file
Produce Master
and copies of microfiche catalogue
Microfiche Bureau

Table 2

ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES:

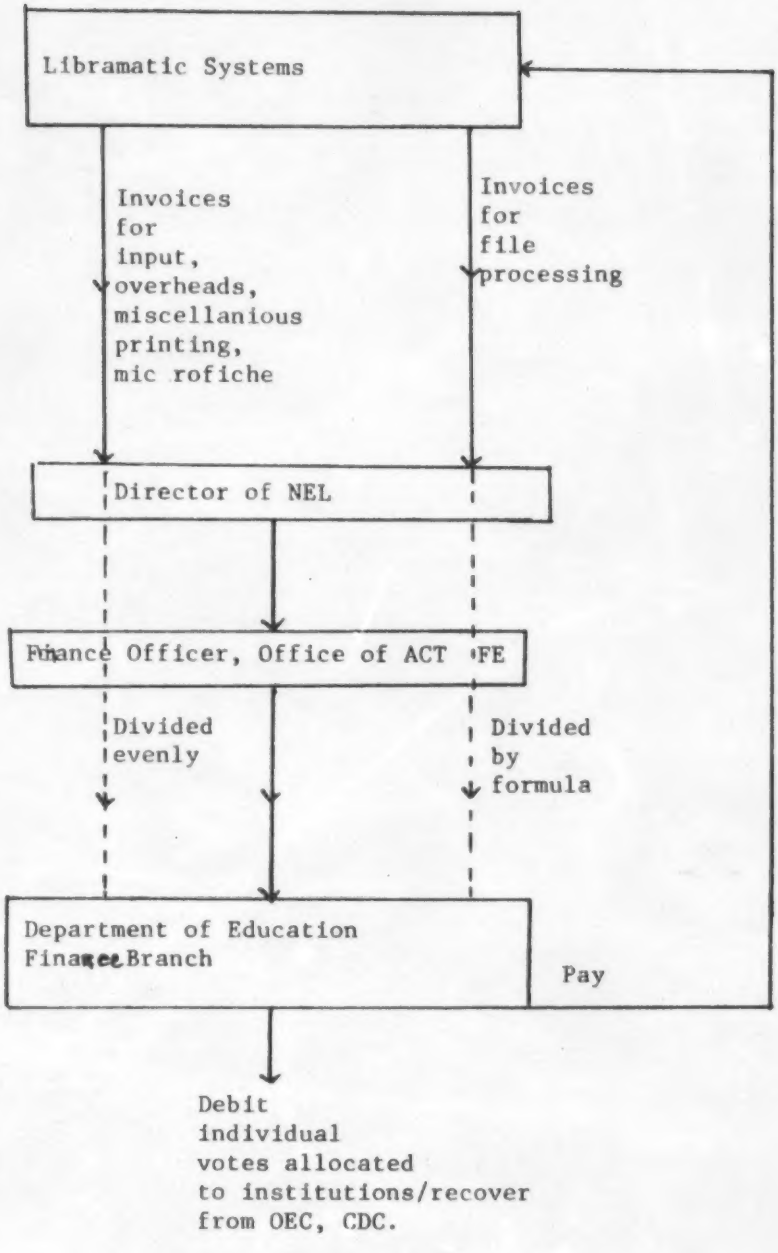
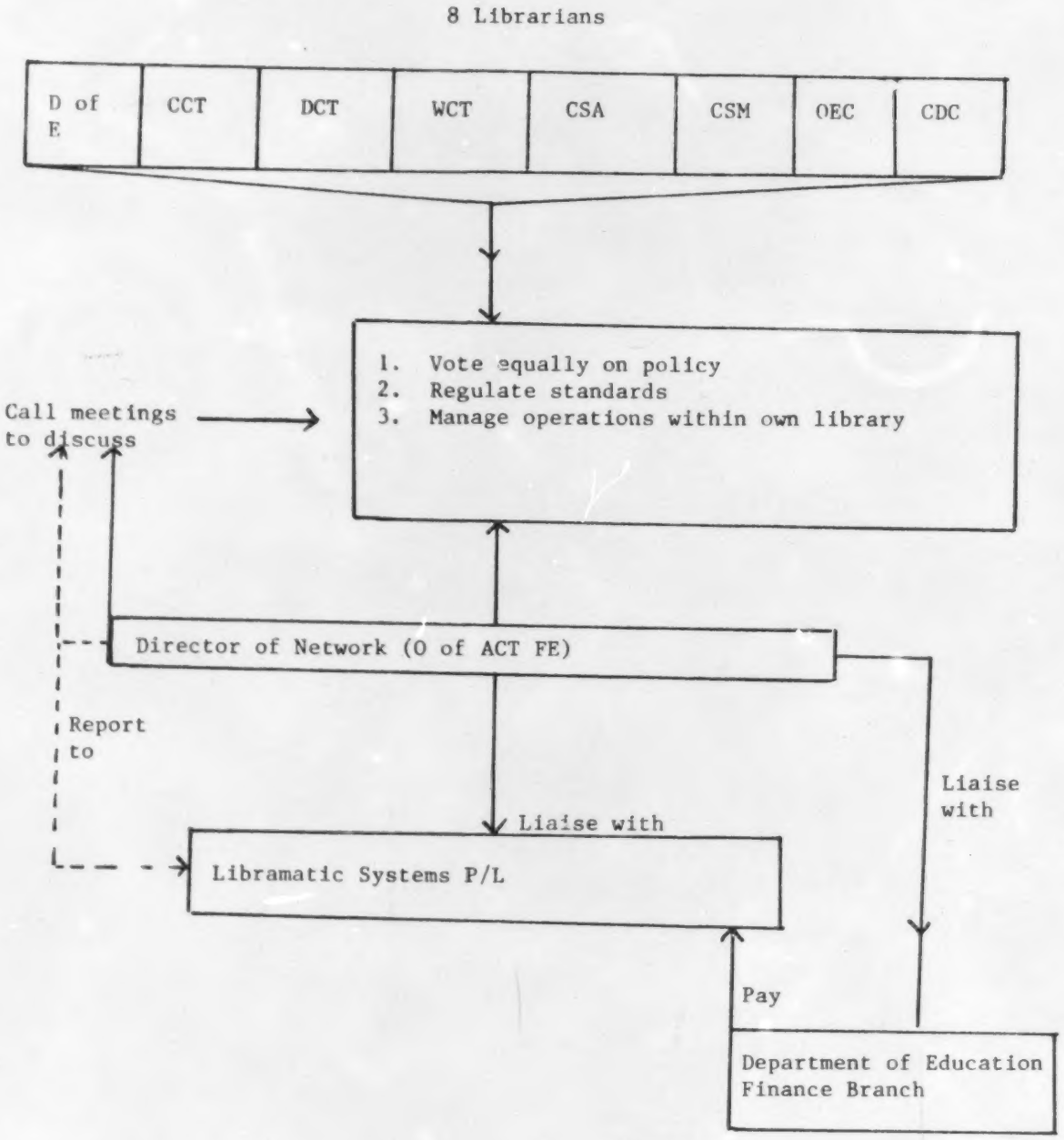

Libramatic Systems
Invoices for input, overheads, miscellanious printing, mic rofiche
Invoices for file processing
Director of NEL
Finance Officer, Office of ACT FE
Divided evenly
Divided by formula
Department of Education Finance Branch
Pay
Debit individual votes allocated to institutions/recover from OEC, CDC.

Table 3

MANAGEMENT PROFILE:



block, given government funding procedures. Commercial networks circumvent some of the bureaucratic pitfalls through a scale of charging fees for input to the system.

Management (see Table 3) presents another area for close consideration of procedures balanced against desired outcome. The group who formed our network had always worked in a spirit of co-operation and democracy and we made those our central principles. The librarians themselves form a policy group. The group decided that the Executive Director would have no voting power. My role then focuses on direction and liaison without smacking of interference.

A sub-element of this management profile not pictured is a Technical Sub-Committee. This consists of cataloguers from within the libraries elected on a rotating basis. This is an essential element for co-ordination of the workload involved in maintaining consistency of standards.

Where does all this leave our cataloguing? We quickly realised that as a combined working team we had to agree to certain common goals. I consider this the largest implication of networking - that it demands

(1) consistency and consequently,
(2) standards.

We agreed to set our standards as high as possible for (i) copy cataloguing and (ii) any future use to which we might direct our machine-readable data. This means a great deal of flow-on occurs within the library's other operations. For the forseeable future, cataloguing has to be given priority. This can mean sacrifice in the face of government staff ceilings and the establishment problems of a new library in some of our cases. The network has proved to provide a forum for discussion on many internal management problems and procedures. My role there is lend the assistance of an extra professional resource, if requested.

The maintenance of consistent standards involves various elements:

- cataloguing rules - which level?
- subject headings - when to use local headings?
- MARC Specifications - whose?
- authorities - whose?
- filing order.

We agreed to AACR II level II descriptive cataloguing, Library of Congress Subject Headings 8th edition with Local Headings used only in the case of a lack of an LCSH term, AUSMARC III, AACR II name and LCSH Subject Authorities with some agreed Australian variations, and the ALA filing rules as programmed by Libramatic Systems. The Technical Sub-Committee will have a large role ahead in the establishment of Authorities required by the group as a whole. Some libraries have also opted for maintaining a card file of all subject headings used in the automated system.

The demands of consistency have not carried over into internal operating procedures other than in defining cataloguing input, however. Our program with Libramatics allows us enormous freedom of individual procedures for shelving order, special collections, special loan codes to be printed on spine labels, and individual treatment of similar materials in different libraries. The only effects on outcome are the initial programming cost and the aesthetic look of a union catalogue. Since none of our libraries will choose to rely on a union catalogue, they feel safe in maintaining their individual differences without further disruption to their former procedures. To differ or otherwise is yet another early networking decision to be resolved.

Is the outcome going to be worth the effort? We believe so. We believe we have moved our libraries into the future and apart from benefits to be planned as future goals we have definitely created an impact with out management bureaucracy. United, our libraries have acquired status and power. This carries over into the struggle to establish better staffing and budgets. Our existence has come to the forepoint and this can only improve our future chances of operating successfully. I would never offer automation and co-operation of any library procedure to you as an easy path to success, but we believe that a step forward is certainly better than sinking backwards into obscurity - a path all too often chosen for libraries by the bureaucracies which administer them.

Good luck in getting together!